

MEJ 6288

A SURVEY OF JAPANESE EDUCATION WITH STATISTICS

— 1961 —

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN

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Foreword

The statistical survey of education in Japan conducted by the modern method started in 1872 when the educational system was established. Since then it has shown constant development along with the educational administration. After the end of the War II epoch-making steps were taken for renovation of the system and arrangement of the organization of all statistical administrations in Japan. Consequently in the field of statistical survey of education there has been made remarkable progress in every phase of its system.

In the Ministry of Education, was established in 1946 the Research Bureau, where the statistical researches on education have been carried on annually by the Statistics Section which is mainly in charge of the nation-wide basic statistical surveys on education in the whole country as its designated statistics, together with the Research Section which handles mainly general statistical surveys. Among the surveys planned and carried out every year by the both sections since 1951, 8 designated statistics and 17 general surveys have been made by the Statistics Section, and 11 general surveys by the Research Section. The channels of the surveys are classified roughly into two according to their special nature of the educational statistics. One is conducted through the statistics sections of prefectural governments and the other one through the research sections of the educational boards of prefectures.

In addition to these surveys, the other bureaus in the Ministry of Education carry out their own surveys of many kinds and the objects of them have been expanded gradually into the field of educational contents such as curricula, scholastic attainments and others.

In this booklet, the basically important matters obtained from the results of these surveys have been arranged with statistical tables and graphs for the purpose of showing the outline of education in Japan.

It is hoped that this booklet could offer some opportunity to many foreign people to arouse their interest in and understanding for the education in Japan.

Akira Tanaka

Director, Research Bureau
Ministry of Education

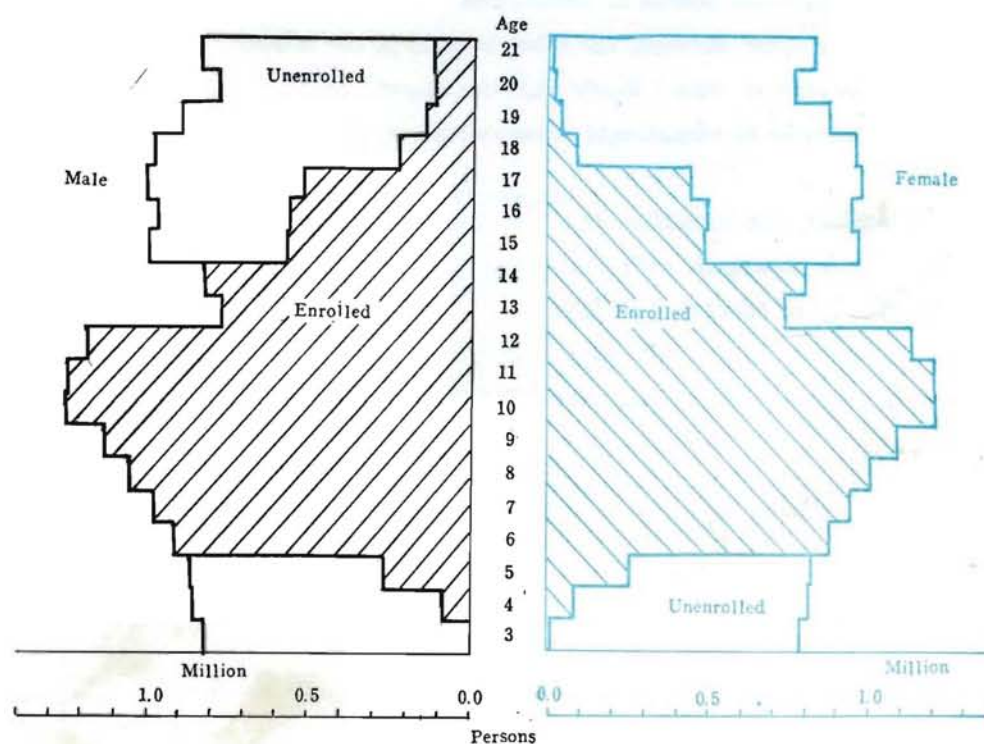
1. Total Population and the Enrolled in Schools :

Kindergarten			Elementary School		Lower Secondary School	
Age	Enroll-ments	Percentage of the School Population	School Year	Enrollments	School Year	Enrollments
3	28	1.7%	1	1,761	1	2,519
4	186	11.1	2	1,868	2	1,967
5	529	31.3	3	1,969	3	1,414
			4	2,155		
			5	2,385		
			6	2,453		

Note: The figures of the enrollments listed in each of the tables are indicated in 1,000 of children.

The school education in Japan is now conducted under the "Single track" of so-called 6.3.3.4. year system, and elementary and lower secondary education for 9 years are compulsory. The percentage for the enrolled children of the population of 6 to 14 years old, which should receive compulsory education, has been close to 100 percent for these fifty years.

Relation of The Enrolled to Total Population (Outline)



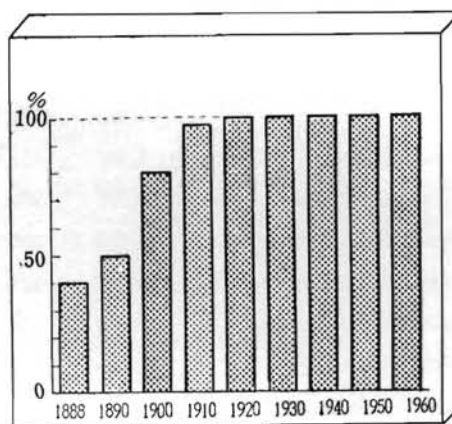
Upper Secondary School		
School Year	Enrollments	Percentage of the School Population
1	1,067	54.0 %
2	1,072	55.7
3	973	48.9
4 & upper	114	.

(As of May, 1960)

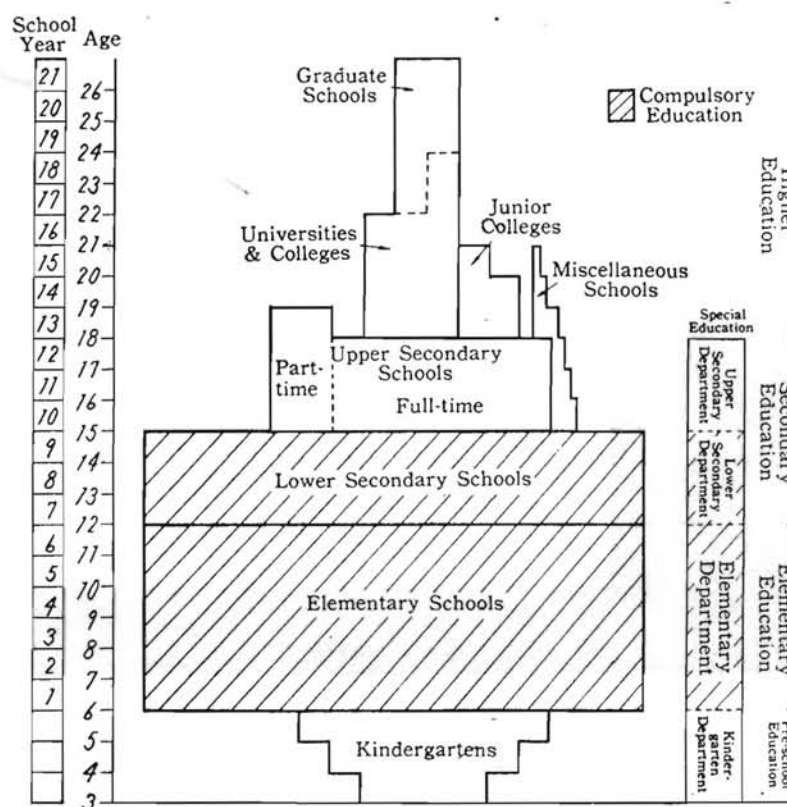
University, College & Junior College

School Year	Enrollments	Percentage of the School Population
1	211	10.8 %
2	192	10.8
3	139	8.9
4 & upper	155	.

Development of Enrollments in Compulsory Education



Organization of School System



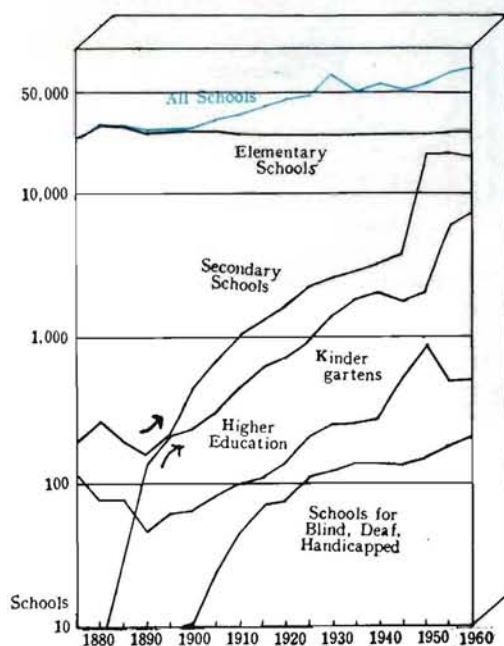
2. Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils :

Public and Private School

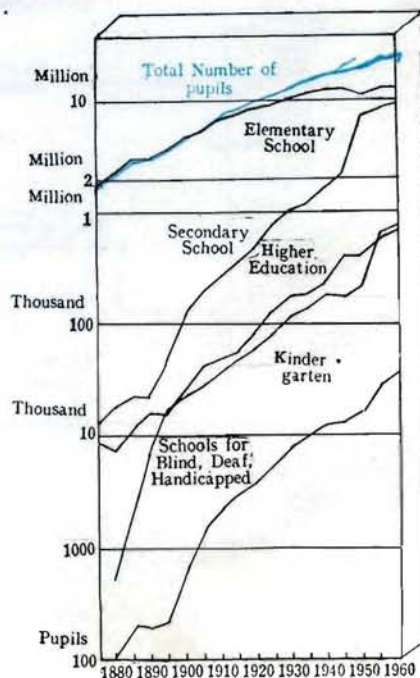
(As of May, 1960)

	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers			Number of Pupils (Unit: 1,000)		Number of Pupils per Teacher
		Full time	(Female included)	Part time	Total	(Female included)	
Total	54,187	823,303	293,225	94,487	24,818	12,034	.
Kindergarten	7,055	31,329	28,841	4,537	742	360	23.7
Elementary School	22,701	360,660	163,438	2,029	12,591	6,166	34.9
Lower Secondary School	12,210	205,988	44,751	10,829	5,900	2,891	28.6
Upper Secondary School	3,549	131,719	22,488	22,093	3,239	1,474	24.6
University & College	245	44,434	2,693	16,587	626	86	.
Junior College	280	6,394	2,251	7,262	83	56	.
Special Education School	209	6,091	2,414	334	36	16	5.9
Miscellaneous School	7,938	36,688	26,349	30,816	1,240	924	33.8
(University, College & Junior College in Tokyo)	156	16,816	.	.	361	61	.

Development of Number of Schools



Development of Number of Pupils



Private School only			
Number of Schools		Number of Pupils (Unit: 1,000)	
Total	Percentage to the Total Number of Schools	Total	Percentage to the Total Number of Pupils
14,405	27%	3,677	15%
4,561	65	511	69
161	0.7	49	0.4
601	5	208	4
1,012	29	929	29
140	57	404	65
214	76	66	80
9	4	0.6	2
7,570	95	1,215	98
137	88	294	81

Number of Classes in Elementary Schools Classified by Size				
Japan (1960)			England (1959)	
	Actual Number	%	Actual Number	%
Total	298,760	100.0%	124,548	100.0%
1~30	43,300	14.5	41,624	33.4
31~40	63,602	21.3	60,014	48.2
41~50	128,780	43.1	22,724	18.2
51~60	62,870	21.0	186	0.1
61 & more	208	0.1	—	—

Note: Of lower secondary schools, the number of classes admitting more than 50 pupils forms about 24%.

Because of the elementary schools in Japan having been established on a nation-wide scale at their start, they have scarcely changed in number up to the present. The secondary schools, however, have increased year after year. Especially after the War II, the lower secondary education having become compulsory according to the educational reform, the number of schools for it increased remarkably in 1947.

The number of universities and colleges also increased from 46 in 1939 to 245 in 1960 (Excluding junior colleges).

Note: Schools for secondary education: In the statistics prior to 1952, the schools for secondary education include middle schools, girls' higher schools, and vocational schools under the former system, while those after 1953 include lower and upper secondary schools under the present system.

Schools for higher education: The statistics prior to 1950 show the number of universities, colleges, high schools and national teacher training schools under the former system, while those after 1951 show universities, colleges, and junior colleges under the present system.

3. Vocational Education and Technical Education :

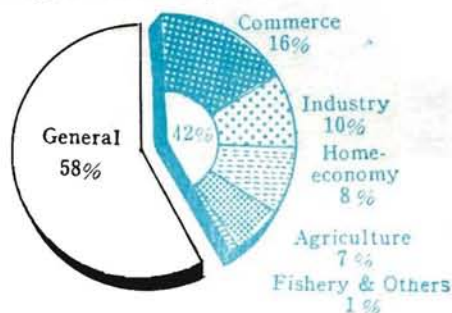
(As of May, 1960)

Number of Pupils of Upper Secondary Schools

Classified by Course: (Unit: 1,000)

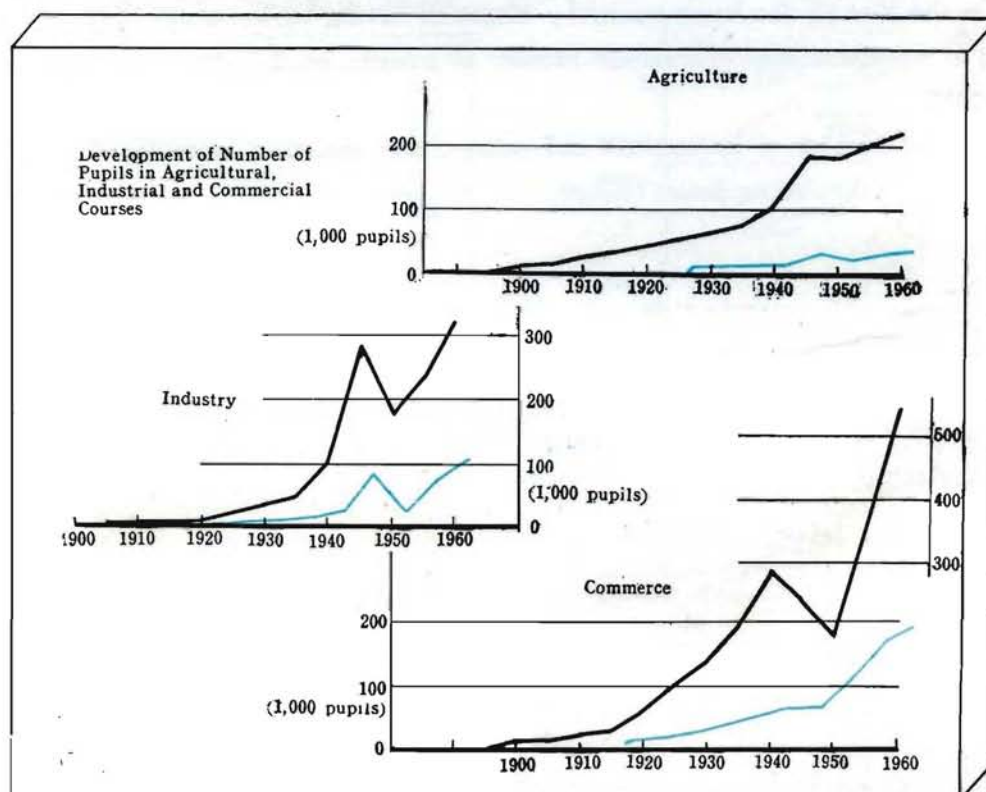
	Total	(Female included)
Total	3,226	1,474
Education in general	1,881	950
Agriculture	216	39
Fishery	15	0
Industry	324	3
Commerce	532	226
Home economics	252	252
Others (Merchant Marine, Music, Art, etc.)	6	3

Upper Secondary Schools



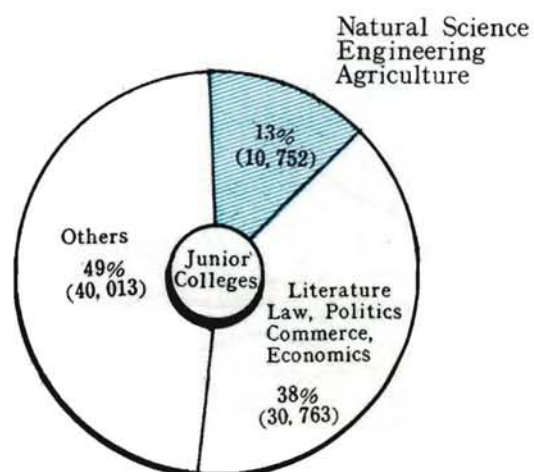
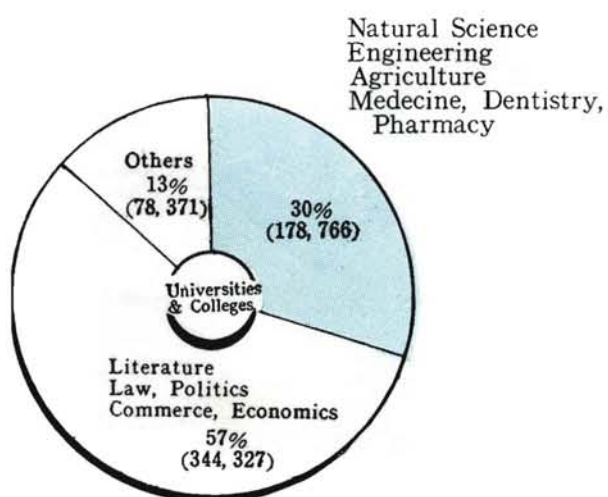
Since the start of vocational education in Japan in 1883, emphasis has been laid sometimes upon industrial education and sometimes upon commercial education in line with the needs of the society. The ratio of the pupils of vocational education at upper secondary schools in 1960 were 2 for agriculture, 3 for industry and 5 for commerce.

In higher education, the students studying science and technology form 30% at present. The number has a tendency to increase year after year to meet the needs of the society.



Number of Students of Universities, Colleges and Junior Colleges by Course (As of May, 1960)

	Universities & Colleges		Junior Colleges	
	Total	(Female included)	Total	(Female included)
Total	601,464	82,651	81,528	54,873
Literature	97,008	32,009	16,141	13,114
Law, Politics, Commerce, Economics	247,319	3,778	14,622	1,810
Natural Science	22,723	2,107	199	199
Engineering	92,572	452	9,200	158
Machinery	21,770	3	2,402	2
Electricity and Telecommunication	24,193	35	2,917	9
Public Works and Architecture	18,258	167	1,520	37
Applied Chemistry	13,230	141	892	24
Applied Science	1,824	6	—	—
Atomic Energy	61	—	—	—
Mining and Metallurgy	4,580	2	—	—
Textile	1,966	39	371	5
Vessels and Aircraft	809	—	281	—
Factory Management	3,106	12	—	—
Art Engineering, Photography, Printing	747	42	94	81
Merchant marine	1,429	—	—	—
Agriculture	28,040	414	1,353	199
Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy	35,431	8,606	—	—
Nursery, Home Economics	8,405	8,356	30,973	30,937
Physical Training, Teacher Training	59,212	21,617	5,875	5,760
Art	9,325	5,312	3,165	2,696



4. Conditions of Graduates :

(As of March, 1960)

Graduates from Each School Level, Who Continue in School or Who Are Employed: Unit: 1,000

	Lower Secondary Schools		Upper Secondary Schools		Universities & Colleges	
	Graduates	%	Graduates	%	Graduates	%
Total	1,770	100.0	934	100.0	120	100.0
Advance study	972	54.9	155	16.6	4	3.6
Employees	633	35.8	567	60.7	100	83.1
Part-time Employees	50	2.9	6	0.6	0.2	0.1
No Occupation	102	5.7	182	19.4	6	5.4
Dead or Unknown	13	0.7	25	2.7	6	5.1
Intern	.	.	.	.	3	2.7

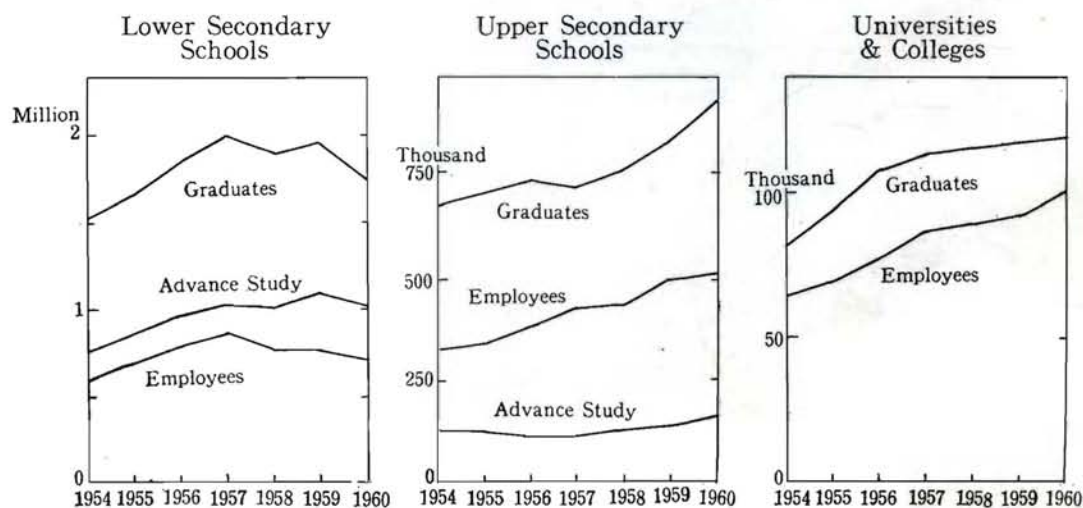
Note: Excluding graduates from Junior colleges.

Out of 1,770,483 pupils who finished the compulsory education in March of 1960, 54.9% of them have advanced to upper secondary schools.

Generally speaking, 55 pupils out of 100 graduates from compulsory education enter an upper secondary school and 9 of the 100 advance in higher education.

The total number of the graduates in 1960 from lower and upper secondary schools and universities or colleges who have been employed reached 1,355,905 of which 10.4% have been employed in the primary industry, 50.3% in the secondary industry and 36% in the tertiary industry. In the field of the primary industry, employment of the graduates from compulsory education has a tendency to decrease year by year.

Graduates from Each School Level, Who Continue in School or Who Are Employed: Classified by Academic Year.

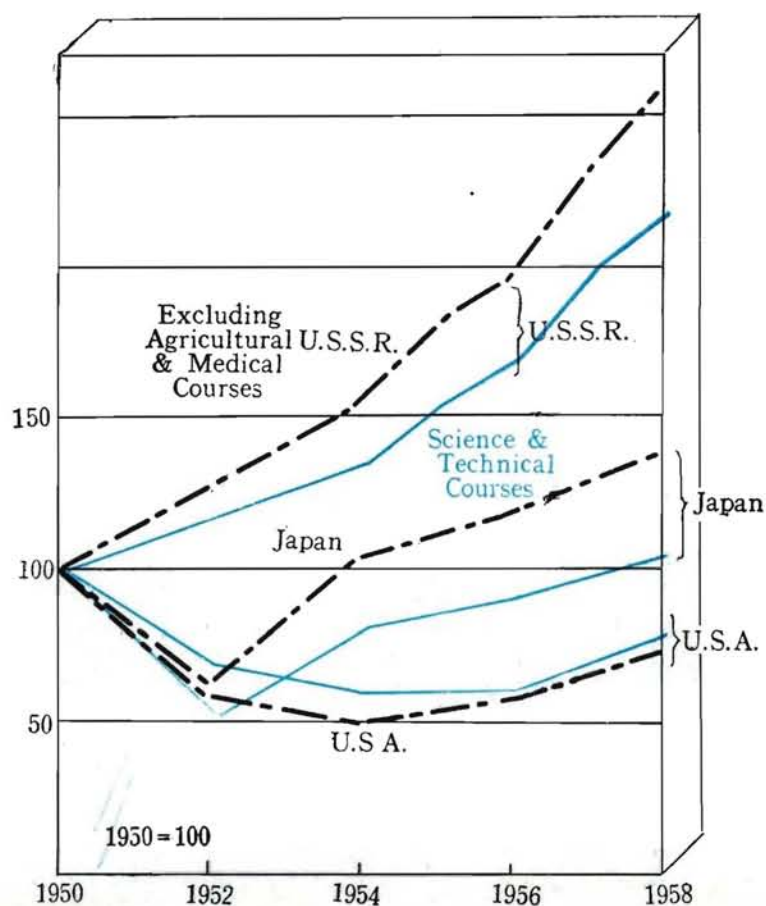


Graduates from Each School Level Who Are Employed Unit 1,000 (As of March, 1960)

	Total	Graduates from		
		Lower Secondary Schools	Upper Secondary Schools	Universities & Colleges
Total of the Employed	1,356	684	573	100
Primary Industry	141	95	46	1
(Of which in Agricultural field)	127	84	42	0.3
Secondary Industry	682	421	225	37
(Of which in Manufacturing)	645	407	205	33
Tertiary Industry	488	147	283	59
Others	44	22	19	3

Note: Excluding 17,544 graduates from Junior colleges.

Comparison of Japanese University Graduates from Science and Technical Courses with Those of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.



Note: U.S. Office of Education "Earned Degrees Conferred by Higher Educational Institutions" 1955-1956.

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5. Scholastic Attainment:

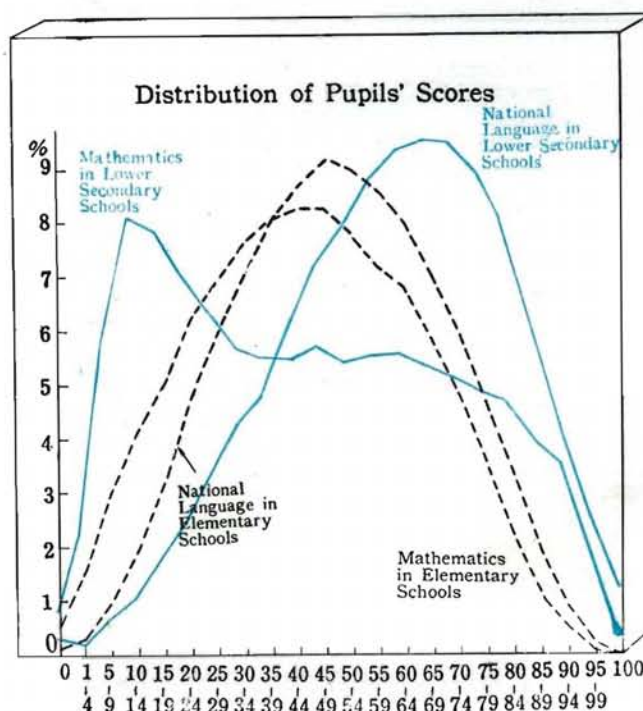
Average Scores of Scholastic Achievement Surveys by Area

(As of September, 1959)

	Elementary Schools		Lower Secondary Schools	
	National Language	Mathematics	National Language	Mathematics
Average Scores	49.2	43.6	60.3	44.4
Residential Areas	58.4	52.1	66.7	51.5
Commercial Areas	57.2	50.0	63.6	48.3
Industrial Areas	53.5	47.2	62.3	39.7
Agricultural Areas	43.3	38.6	55.0	38.1
Fishing Areas	43.3	38.8	52.1	32.0
Remote Areas	41.0	36.0	53.4	34.8

Since 1956, the nation-wide achievement tests have been given annually by the Ministry of Education to pupils of elementary, lower and upper secondary schools in Japan.

Comparing the average scores of the tests on the national language and mathematics according to localities of schools, it is found that there are fairly large differences among the pupils' attainments. Such differences may have been caused by the social and educational conditions of these areas.

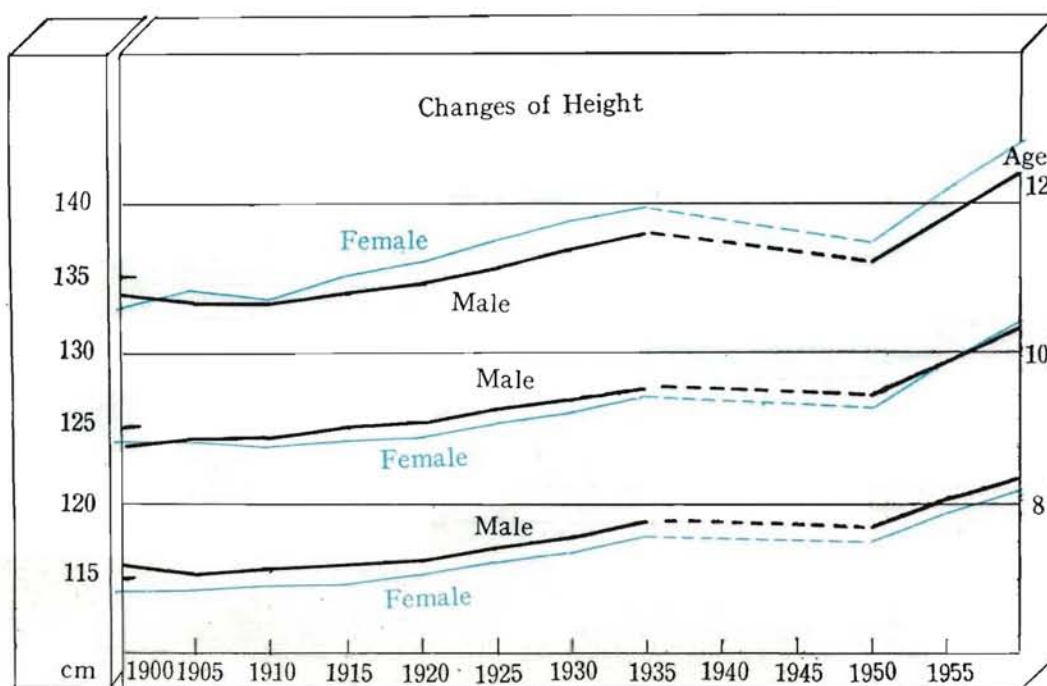


6. Physical Constitution and Strength of Pupils :

Physical Constitution					(As of Apr., 1960)		Physical Strength				
							(As of June, 1957)		(As of Octob, 1959)		
Age	Height	Weight	Girth of Chest	Sitting Height	Girth of Upper Arm	Breathing Capacity	Strength of Back Muscle	Speed of 50M Running	Broad Jumping		
	cm	kg	cm	cm	cm	cc	kg	sec.	cm		
8	Male	121.9	23.2	60.2	68.2	16.6	1,578	45.9	10.0	143.0	
	Female	121.1	22.7	58.5	67.8	16.6	1,320	35.9	10.5	132.5	
10	Male	131.6	28.0	64.0	72.4	17.7	1,903	62.3	9.4	160.6	
	Female	132.0	28.2	63.1	72.8	17.7	1,659	47.3	9.8	148.0	
12	Male	141.9	34.6	68.6	77.0	19.2	2,243	73.1	8.8	178.8	
	Female	144.0	36.9	70.1	79.1	19.6	1,994	59.3	9.2	162.9	
14	Male	155.1	45.3	76.3	83.8	21.7	2,990	108.9	8.1	201.0	
	Female	150.7	45.3	76.7	83.2	21.7	2,393	72.8	9.1	169.0	
16	Male	163.6	54.1	82.5	88.9	23.8	3,634	129.9	7.7	221.8	
	Female	153.3	49.6	80.2	84.7	22.9	2,596	78.6	9.3	174.1	

The average height of pupils has increased annually since 1900, when the first nation-wide survey of physical measurements were carried on, with a few exceptions of their dropping tendencies during the World War II and a period immediately after the War. Such tendencies were recovered remarkably thereafter.

The recent improvement of physical condition of school children can be found in the fact that their height, weight and girth of chest are in higher standards than those before the War.



7. Educational Expenditure :

Expenditure for Public Education and Total Administration

In 1959 fiscal year

(Unit: one million U.S. dollars)

	Expenditure for Public Education	Expenditure for Total Administra- tion	Percentage of Total Administrative Expenditure for Education
National Expenditure	700	4,153	
Local Expenditure	1,279	4,674	
Total	1,448	6,871	21%

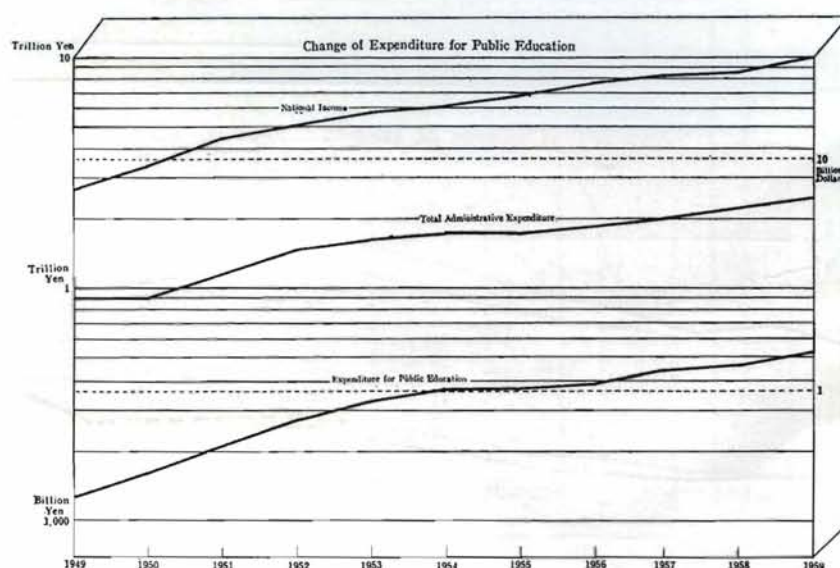
Percentage of National Income
for Public Education

	(Year)	Percentage
Japan	(1959)	5.2%
U.S.A.	(1958)	4.6
U.K.	(1958)	5.1
Republic of Germany	(1957)	4.8

Expenditure for public education in Japan has been increasing year after year. In 1959 fiscal year, it formed 5.2% of the national income and 21% of the total administrative expenditure.

Total local expenditure for public education in 1959 amounted to approximately 1.3 billion U.S. dollars, almost all of which were appropriated for school education and only 2.7% was spent for social education.

The percentage for compulsory educational expenditure of the total local expenditure for public education in 1959 formed 73% which shows little difference from that of 1954 budget.

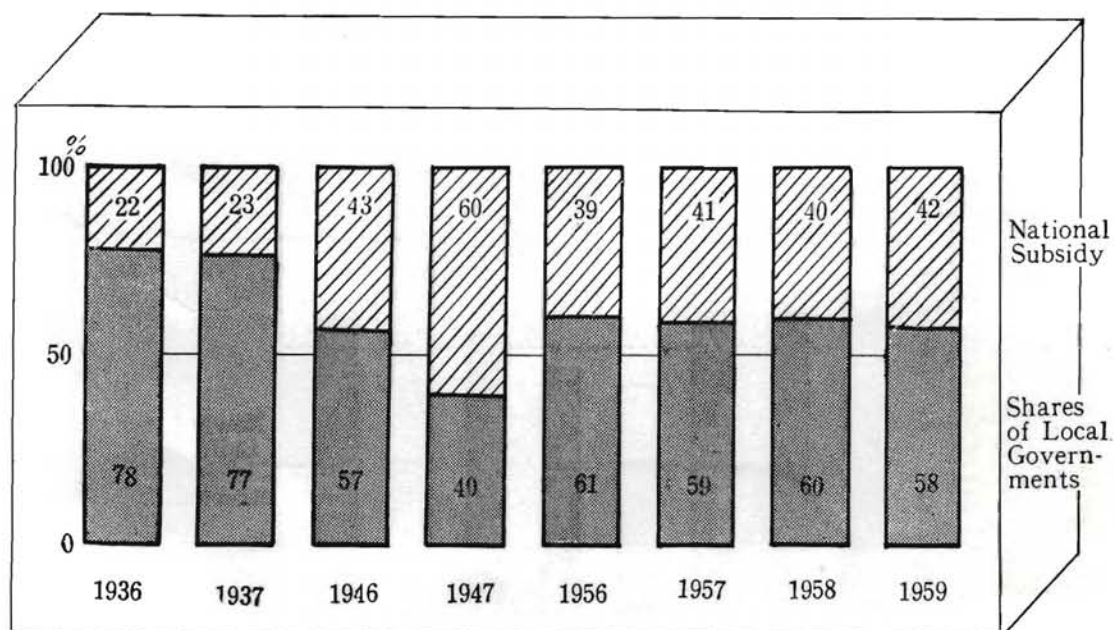


Local Expenditure for Public Education Classified by Item of Expenditure and by School Level

	1959 fiscal year		1954 fiscal year	
	Amount (Unit: one million dollars)	Percentage	Amount (Unit: one million dollars)	Percentage
Total Expenditure	1,333	100.0%	944	100.0%
For school Education	1,249	93.7	883	93.5
Kindergartens	8	0.6	6	0.6
Elementary Schools	630	47.3	439	46.5
Lower Secondary Schools	341	25.6	260	27.5
Upper Secondary Schools	226	17.0	153	16.2
Special Education	12	0.9	7	0.7
Universities, Colleges & Junior Colleges	31	2.3	18	1.9
Miscellaneous Schools	1	0.1	0.4	0.0
For Social Education	36	2.7	23	2.4
For Educational Administration	48	3.6	38	4.0

Note: Local expenditure for public education means expenditure defrayed by local governments of prefectures, cities, towns and villages.

Percentage of Expenditure for Local Public Education Shared
by National and Local Governments.



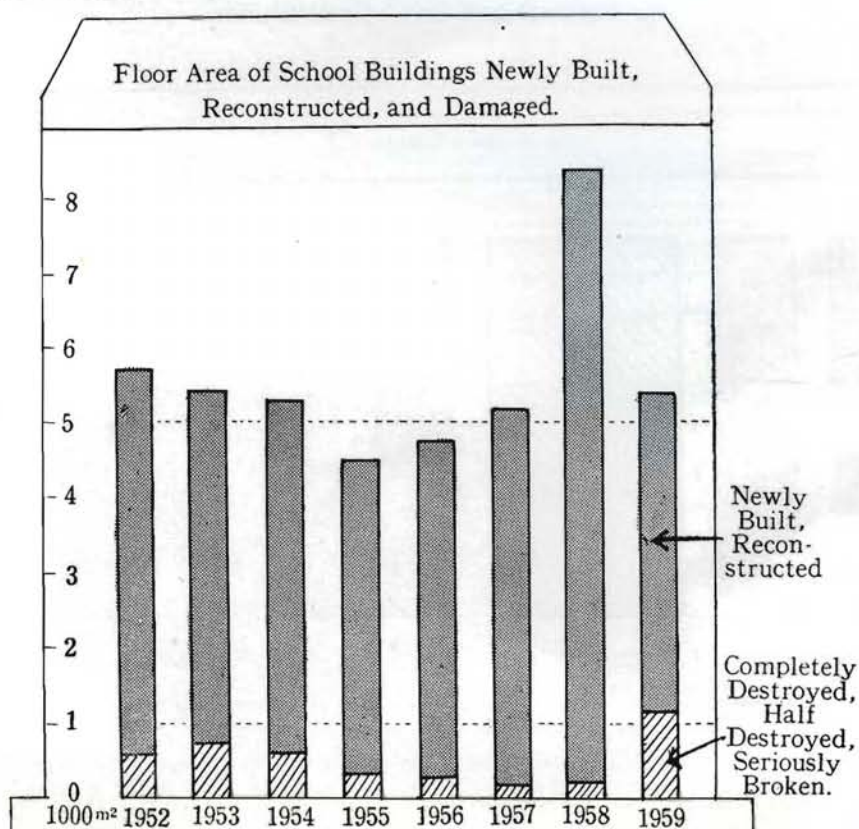
8. School Buildings :

Total Floor Area of School Buildings and the Area per Pupil (As of May, 1960)

	Floor Area of School Buildings (1000m ²)	Total Floor Area per Pupil	Floor Area per Pupil (m ²)			
			School House	(Class Room Included)	Auditorium & Gymnasium	Others
Total	112,877	.	.	.	.	.
Kindergartens	2,373	3.20	2.76	1.71	0.32	0.07
Elementary Schools	53,250	4.23	3.67	1.66	0.47	0.08
Lower Secondary Schools	27,296	4.63	4.01	1.61	0.54	0.08
Upper Secondary Schools	18,360	5.67	4.71	1.54	0.69	0.26
Schools for Special Education	608	16.89	11.31	4.44	0.86	4.69
Universities, Colleges & Junior Colleges	10,990	15.44	8.67	2.21	0.44	6.32

Constant efforts have been made since the end of the World War II for construction of school buildings to meet the increased demands, caused by the destruction of many school buildings during the war and also by the extension of compulsory education from 6 to 9 years by the legislation of 1947.

Though the floor space per pupil of school building is laid down by the regulations to be at least 3.0m² in case of an elementary school and 3.6m² in case of a lower secondary school, the actual floor area per pupil in 1960 was 3.7m² in case of an elementary school and 4.0m² in case of a lower secondary school, showing a little over the standards. Concerning construction of school buildings, reinforced concrete ones are being built more and more, but the ratio to the wooden ones still remains 1 : 5.5.

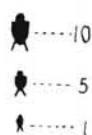
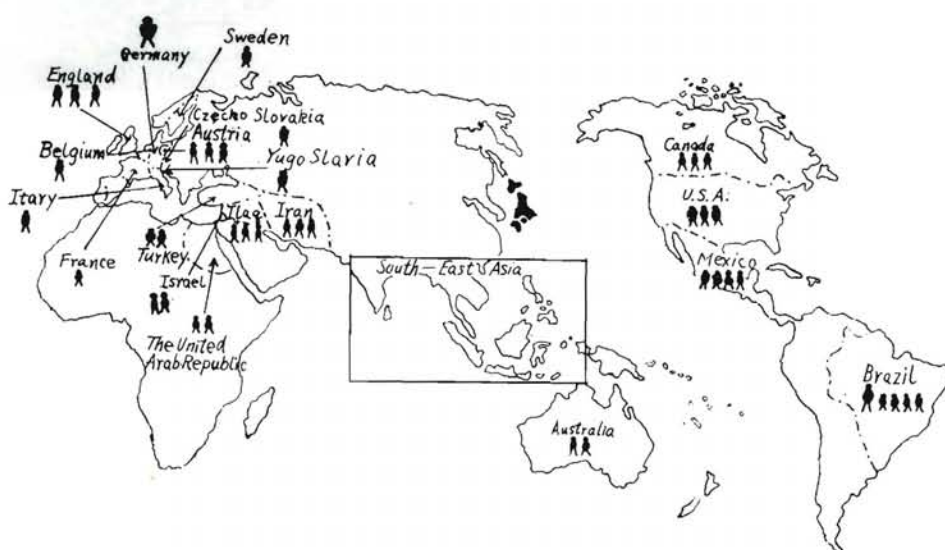


9. Foreign Students Studying in Japan :

Number of Foreign Students Invited to Japan
under Japanese Government Scholarships.

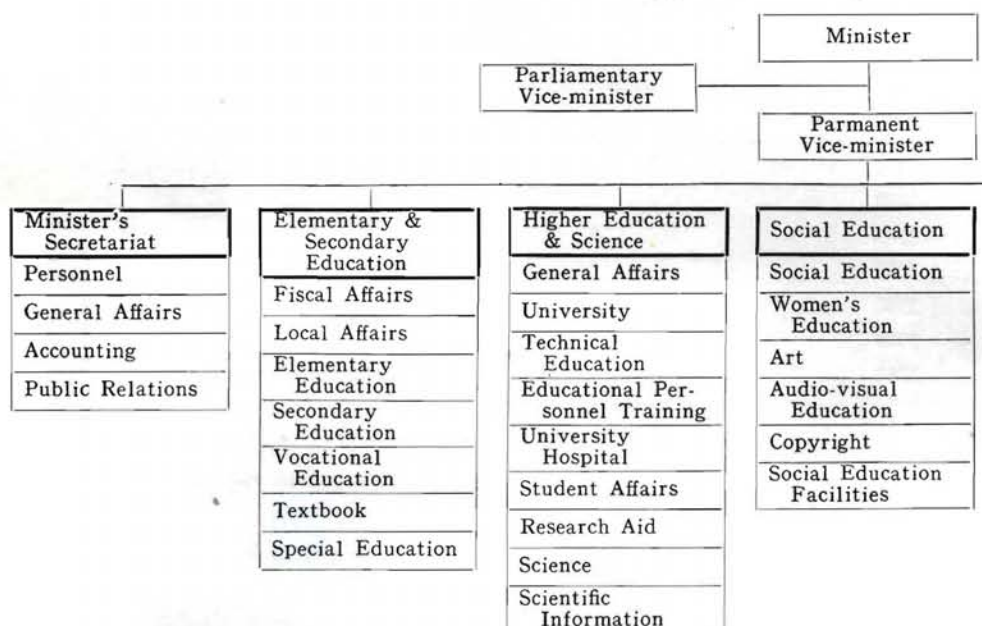
Year	Number of Students
1954	23
1955	32
1956	30
1957	50
1958	70
1959	70
1960	70

Number of Foreign Students Studying in Japan Under Japanese
Government Scholarships by Country. (of July 1960)



Note: In addition to these foreign students under Japanese Government scholarships, approximately 4,300 foreign students, including those studying at their own expenses are enrolled in universities, colleges or junior colleges in Japan.

Appendix I Organization



Appendix II List of Surveys made by the Research Bureau in 1961. Academic

Name of statistical survey	Institutions surveyed	Contents	Expense in 1000U.S. dollars
(By Statistics Section)			
Survey on basic school statistics	All schools	Basic matters of school education	44
School health statistics	Samples from all schools	Physical constitution & health condition of pupils	18
Survey on school equipments	All local public schools excluding universities, colleges, junior colleges & kindergartens	Condition of equipments	17
Survey on industrial education	All upper secondary schools	Basic matters of industrial education	10
Survey on retardations in studies	All public elementary and lower secondary schools	Actual condition of retardations in studies and wastages in education	4
(By Research Section)			
Survey on educational expenditure and administration	All educational boards and all schools excluding universities, colleges and junior colleges	Local expenditure for public education and parents' shares	20
Nation-wide test of the scholastic achievement of elementary and upper secondary school pupils	Samples from all public elementary and upper secondary schools	Scholastic attainment of national language, arithmetic in elementary schools and English in upper secondary schools	13
Universal test of the scholastic achievement of lower secondary school pupils	All lower secondary schools	Scholastic attainment of national language, social study, mathematics, science study and English in lower secondary schools	266

of the Ministry of Education

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UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

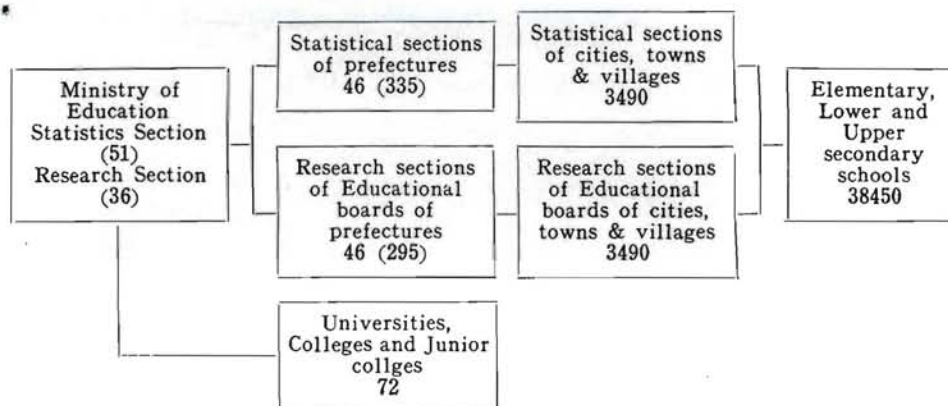
Physical Education	Research	Administrative
Physical Education	Planning	Promotion
Sports	Research	Welfare
School Health	Statistics	Educational Supplies
School Lunch	International Cultural Relations	Educational Facilities
	Japanese Language	Planning
	Religious Affairs	Guidance
		Aid
		Constructive Managements

Year

Remarks

Designated statistics

Appendix III Chart of Educational Administration of Statistical Survey and Number of Organizations Concerned



- Note: 1. The figures show the number of organizations, and the figures in parentheses show the number of staff members. The number of staff members of city, town and village offices and educational boards has been exempted, because most of them hold additional posts.
2. The number of schools includes only that of public elementary, lower and upper secondary schools. The number of universities, colleges and junior colleges includes only national institutes.